THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864. VOL. I—No. 28.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months	$12
" " " 3 "	7
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TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months	7
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WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months	5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

For The Confederate.

A Letter to a "Conservative" Friend.

ARMY NORTHERN VA., Feb. 17, 1864.

DEAR FRIEND: Nothing of much interest has transpired since I received your last letter to break the routine of our daily duties in camp. Since the repulse of the enemy at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, they have not made any demonstrations on our lines. We are now enjoying the comforts of winter quarters, and the troops are in remarkably good health.

Rations are rather short, but our kind frends at home keep us supplied with luxuries from their dairies. Hundreds of boxes containing provisions of various kinds are delivered at Orange C. H. every evening. The weather is exceedingly cold here, but we are generally well supplied with shoes and clothing.

In view of the coming spring campaign our Commanders have adopted a vigorous policy to get absentees back to their commands, and daily our ranks are being increased; and if those entrusted with the execution of the new military law perform their duties faithfully, we shall be able to present a bold front to the "Grand Army" that confronts us.

The system of furloughing the troops inaugurated by Gen. Lee last August, has worked admirably. Many who buckled on the armor of war three years ago, have now for the first time an opportunity of visiting their homes and loved ones. There has been scarcely any desertions since, and the men return promptly at the expiration of their furloughs, with strengthened constitutions, buoyant spirits, and ruddy cheeks.

Regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade of this army have renewed their vows at the altar of liberty, never to submit to the rule of a government they have renounced. It is a star of good omen, and its cheerful rays shed light upon every dark corner of our Confederacy, and revive the sinking hopes of the timid and desponding. This act of unflinching courage, untiring zeal, and self-sacrificing patriotism, by battle-scarred veterans of three long years of blood and suffering, ought to silence the disgraceful meetings of some who call themselves "Conservatives." But the discordant voice of such croakers is mingled with the acclamations of rejoicing, and I am exceedingly sorry to class you, once my most intimate friend, among those who do not join in the patriotic chorus. You will remember that in the early part of 1861, *you* advocated *war*, and denounced those who opposed it; while I agreed with those good and wise men who used every expedient to avoid it. I have risked my life in several bloody battles, while you have never seen a live Yankee, unless he was well guarded. You sought successfully a petty little office to shield you from the enrolling officer's grasp; you have accumulated wealth, and if you have given any of it to aid the government, or to supply the needy families of soldiers around you, your neighbors bear false witness against you. Your complaints against our "panic stricken Congress," the inefficiency and incapacity of the leading government officials, the wickedness and short-comings of our military leaders, the unjustness and cruelties of the laws, are many and grievous.

If you did but "know thyself," you would in many instances find, that it is your own short sightedness that makes you complain. You are too selfish and narrowminded to appreciate the motives and understand the difficulties, of those entrusted with the salvation of our country. Your criticisms and abuses are generally the offsprings of ignorance, or a desire to make people believe you know more than you really do. You say, "this desolating war ought to be stopped, and it can be done only by negotiation." Have you forgotten that every expedient of negotiation and pacification, every effort to make a compromise on the part of the South, was essayed to save the Union before she drew her sword?—Is it not then a symptom of weakness, to be clamoring for peace, while our enemy's battle-cry is unconditional submission? "Our only hope for peace," said President Davis in his message of December, 1862, "is in the vigor of our arms." It is in the enemy's power to end this bloody strife at any time; they are the aggressive party, and for us to make any overtures, after shedding so much precious blood and expending so much priceless treasure, would be, in my opinion, (with due respect for your feelings) an act of cowardice, and the promptings of avarice, which our own personal and national honor, and the remembrance of the uncoffined graves of our slaughtered countrymen, outraged infancy, and helpless old age, the smouldering ruins of our once happy homesteads, all alike forbid us to pursue such a course.

You further say—"That if the Confederate Government don't propose some terms of peace, North Carolina will take the matter in hand." The "Old North State" was in earnest when she severed the bond that bound her to the old Union in May, 1861, and gave her pledge of fidelity to her sister States.—And the insinuation that she will prove untrue, and so far forget her honor as to ask peace of an enemy who has disregarded her most sacred laws, laid waste her territory, burnt her towns to ashes, robbed her citizens of every species of private property, and in some instances murdered them in cold blood, is a foul blot on her fair name, and a reproach upon her gallant soldiers, which I hope you did not intend. Let them subjugate us if they can; but I hope I may sleep my last sleep with those who have fallen crushed and bleeding under their weopans, before my native State degenerates so low, and so far loses sight of her ancient prestige and the prowess of her sons, as to ask peace from a brutal and unchristian adversary. Her troops have displayed soldierly qualities equal to any in the world; they have illustrated their valor on many sanguinary fields, and have endured the privations of camp and the toils of the march for three long years; still they are undismayed, and look not only hopefully but cheerfully in the future; and although they are separated from home, kindred and friends, they express their determination to fight on, "with willing hand and bold hearts," until

"The last armed foe expires."

and whenever they hear such sentiments as "North Carolina taking her matters into her own hands" without the concurrence of her sister States and the Confederate Government, a shadow of shame and indignation steals over their bronzed and manly faces. You profess to be a constitutional man, and counsel a strict adherance to it, still you wish "North Carolina to take the matter in hands," when the constitution which you seem to regard with unfeigned devotion, expressly declares, that "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or Foreign power."

I have extended this letter to too great a length and must bring it to a close. I can hardly doubt your loyalty, but in such trying times as the present, when not only our indedependence, but personal liberty is at stake, abuses of the Government and resistance to its laws, has a tendency to create disaffection and weaken the public confidence. Let me beseech you, if you believe our cause lost, keep it to yourself, and do not try to influence others with your faint-heartedness and disgraceful despondency.

For myself, (and I believe I write the sentiments of every true man in this army,) I am willing to continue this struggle until my head turns as grey as a Norwegian rat, and my limb become stiffened with age, rather than abandon the object we all (you among the rest) aimed at in commencement.

I am yours, &c.

TUKES.

Extract of a letter to one of the Editors of this paper, from a distinguished citizen of this State:

"I am truly gratified to see that you are connected with the editorial corps, and especially at Raleigh, where so much may be accomplished by talents, character and energy. Your labors begin already to tell—they are bearing good fruit.

"The noisy attempts of the croakers and malcontents in our midst, have never excited my fears. They are certainly destined, at no distant day, with the aid of the heavy blows they receive, to sink under the crushing weight of public scorn and their own self-abasement. From the first, not doubting the soundness and loyalty of the popular heart and popular sentiment, I have desired that the Convention men and the peace negitiation men should make the issue direct—well assured that they would be speedily stripped of all disguises, and be consigned to everlasting infamy: with nothing but the desire to seek the shades of Erebus in which to bemoan their fates and torments. I would now, if I could, force them to throw off the habiliments of false and pretended patriotism, and hold them as fit subjects for criminal justice.

Congress, under all its embarrasments, have done well. They have prepared strong medicine, but only such as the patient needed.—We should take the dose without murmuring, and rejoice that it brings healing in its results. The suspension of the "*habeas corpus*" is quite opportune. All good and true men will commend the measure. Bad men only will fret because they fear it. Let the latter and Buncombe agitators clamor as they may, it will arrest many of the troubles and obstacles with which the disaffected would embarrass our cause. The suspension is scarcely less valuable to Government in times like these, than to the Freeman."

The following Order, lately issued in Norfolk and Portsmouth, is worthy of the Beast, who has found in Wilde a subordinate after his own heart:

HEADQ'S NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 11, 1864.

General Order, No. 3.

All places of public worship in Norfolk and Portsmouth are hereby placed under the control of the Provost Marshals of Norfolk and Portsmouth respectively, who shall see the pulpits properly filled, by displacing when necessary the present incumbents, and substituting men of known loyalty and the same sectarian denomination, either military or civil, subject to the approval of the commanding General.

They shall see that the churches are opened freely to all officers and soldiers, white or colored, at the usual hour of worship, and at other times, if desired; and they shall see that no insult or indignity be offered to them, either by word, look or gesture, on the part of the congregation.

The necessary expenses will be levied as far as possible, in accordance with the previous usages or regulations of each congregation.

No property shall be removed, either public or private, without permission from these headquarters. By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Wilde.

GEO. H. JOHNSTON, Capt. and A. A. G.

Official: *Hanford Stuble*, Lt. & A. A. D. C.

This Order is the quintessence of a brutal and God-defying tyranny. It is in pursuance of the plan adopted by Lincoln, to send Abolition zealots from the Yankee conventicles to drive our people away from the altars where they have been accustomed to worship, and to deny them practically the services of the sanctuary. Mohammedanism is hitherto the only religion which has been propagated by the sword. Abolitionism, a far baser delusion, now employs the same propagandism. The iron hoof of war invades the temples of God; devotion is subjected to the will and rule of profane provost marshals, and conscience is deemed a fair subject for military conquest.

But is was reserved for the mercenary fenatics of Lincolndom to add a further infamy, of which the mailed worshippers of Islam would have disdained to be guilty. Not only are the citizens of those unhappy towns to be driven from their pews and their churches—not only is blatant fanaticism to be installed in their pulpits—but they are to be made to pay, "as far as possible," the salaries which may be levied for those who desecrate their altars and defile the temples in which they have so long worshipped the God of their fathers! A Yankee never forgets the dollar. An outrage upon helplessness would be but half complete if it did not include theft and robbery.

How long—Oh, God, *how* long?

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—We have a rumor, whether well founded or not we are not prepared to say, that the Confederate forces have captured and now have possession of Cumberland Gap.

An officer says that Knoxville is virtually in our possession, and would be occupied by our forces but for the prevalence of small-pox in the city. Longstreet's army is represented to be in fine health and spirits, well fed and clothed, with full confidence in themselves and leaders.—*Dispatch 24th.*

Refugees from Below.

A flag of truce boat reached City Point on Thursday morning last. Owing to ice in James river, no boat from Richmond could communicate with her, and consequently a train of ambulances for the passengers, and wagons for their baggage, was sent from this city, and returned on Saturday evening heavily laden. Thirty-three ladies, and about as many children, with four paroled officers, came up on this train. The ladies and children were nearly all from Portsmouth, and were glad under permit from the "Beastly" authorities there to leave their homes, and seek refuge where Yankee rule has not yet been established. A portion, but a small portion of these refugees were allowed to bring more than one hundred pounds of baggage. Little, if any money was in the possession of any of them. Some of these unfortunate people were bound to Richmond, some will remain here, and others will seek an asylum in different parts of the country, content to get a bare sustenance rather than live under the rule of the white and black devils who now rule the roast in their old homes. These refugees represent affairs in Norfolk and Portsmouth to be most intolerable. There is a deputy negro Provost Marshal, who carries things with the highest sort of hand, arresting "white folks," and ordering groups of those who were once their masters to disperse when supposed to be talking "treason" against their Yankee-Ethiopian masters! Negroes chuck ladies on the street under the chin and ask the favor of a salute, and all this by the representatives of the "best Government the world ever saw."

Of one thing, however, we were glad to hear. The skulkers running from the Confederacy to make their way to the North are, on arriving in the Yankee lines, tickled up and lionized wonderfully. But this soft soaping lasts but two or three days.—After they have been pumped of all the information they have concerning what is transpiring in the country they have deserted, and been robbed under divers pretences of all their money and jewelry, these patriots, who have left their country for their country's good, are sent on their way rejoicing to the promised land of the genial and hospitable North!—*Petersburg Register.*

ARRIVAL OF A PROMINENT MARYLANDER.—Col. Geo. P. Kane, more familiarly known as Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, arrived in this city yesterday, and is the guest of Mr. Wm. A. Wright, of the American hotel. Col. K. has been an exile from Baltimore since June last, the most of his time since that date having been spent in Canada. For his loyalty and devotion to the South he was arrested in the month of June, 1861, and imprisoned for eighteen months in the Northern bastiles of McHenry, Lafayette and Warren.

In December, 1862, he was released from Fort Warren, and allowed to return to his home, it would seem to be re-arrested on an indictment for treason. In May last this indictment was quashed by the Government, with the view of re-indicting him with more distinct specifications. Finding that he was to have no peace in his down-trodden city, he left it and made his way to Canada.

Some time during the month of January, in company with three Confederate officers who had escaped from Johnson's Island, he sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Bermuda, from which latter point he made his way into a Confederate port. The names of the officers who left Halifax with him are Major Winslow, of North Carolina, and Capts. Johnson and Davis, of Virginia. Few men have been more persistently persecuted because of their attachment to the South and her institutions than Marshal Kane.—*Richmond Dispatch*,

Miscellaneous.

A LOT OF VERY FINE CHEWING TOBACCO on sale on good terms at
27 d6t* TOWLES'.

COTTON CARDS.

AT the last County Court it was ordered that the Executive Committee receive the Cotton Cards intended for the county of Wake, and in pursuance of said order, the Cards have been placed in the hands of M. B. Royster, Esq., Raleigh, for distribution. Sub-Agents will apply to him, get the Cards and supply their districts.

NATHAN IVEY, Chm'n Ex. Com.
27-d2t

RECRUITS UNDER 18 WANTED.

A FEW more recruits under 18 years, can be received in Capt. Galloway's Company, by reporting themselves on or before the 1st day of March. This Company is organized under a special order from the Secretary of War, for local duty at Salisbery, N. C.

W. R. SNEAD. Recruiting Officer.
Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 20.—26-d4t

Large and Extensive Sale of Manufactured Tobacco at Auction.

BY R. A. YOUNG & BRO.,
PETERSBURG, VA.
PANNILL & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at our Store, No. 4, Iron Front, we will sell at Auction, Four or Five Thousand packages of Manufactured Tobacco, of all qualities and descriptions, embracing every variety and style, including some of the most celebrated brands in the Confederacy. Particulars as to brands, &c., at sale. Terms Cash.
26-d4t

$300 Reward.—Ranaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negroes—DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not *black*—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them.

Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32—husband and wife.
23-d24t CAIN & RUFFIN.
Hillsboro', Orange county N. C., Feb. 19, 1864.

For Sale.—A Tobacco Factory, Screws, Shapes, and other necessary fixtures; also, a lot of loose Tobacco. Will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Bear Pond, between Kittrell's and Henderson, on Friday, the 26th inst., a lot containing an acre, more or less, on which is a Tobacco Factory, with two Screws and other necessary fixtures, together with a Blacksmith and Shoemaker's Shop.

Terms made known on day of sale.
J. D. C. & J. M. POOL.
Kittrell's, Feb. 16, 1864. 24-d2t*

BLANKS Executed with neatness and spatch at THI OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Wanted to purchase.—A good Piano. Apply at this Office. an 19tf

WANTED TO RENT BY THE MONTH, A Kitchen in the immediate neighborhood of the Capitol. Communicate with Box 11, City Post Office, stating name, situation, terms, &c.
26-d3t

Notice.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LOCKville Mining and Manufacturing Company will meet at the office of Kemp P. Battle, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday the 8th March, 1864, to organize the Company.
By order of the Commissioners. 26-d5t*

Office of C. S. Depository, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 24th, 1864.

PERSONS BRINGING MONEY TO THIS office are hereby informed that none will be received, which is not assorted according to denomination.

This rule is adopted as much to accommodate the public as to facilitate the business of the office. Office hours from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

C. B. HARRISON, C. S. Depositary.
26-d6t

Lost, between Rolesville and Raleigh, on Monday morning last, a brown felt Saddle Blanket. A liberal reward will be paid if left with J. B. Neathery, at the Adjutant General's Office.
Feb. 23, 1864.—24-d3t*

For Sale.—One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand.
Apply to J. M. LITTLE, Lexington, N. C
feb. 3, 1864-10-dtw-w4t.

For Sale, Cotton, Tobacco and Land.—One hundred bales cotton well stored, on the Raleigh and Gaston Ralroad, 300 boxes manufactured tobacco, medium and fine grades; 30 hogsheads leaf tobacco, and 936 acres fine tobacco lands, over one half in original growth, in Granville county. These sales are open for 30 days.
R. A. JENKINS, Williamsboro', N. C.
Feb. 18, 1864-21-d t

Headquarters 5th N. C. Cavalry.—All Officers and men absent from this command are hereby notified that the regiment is encamped upon the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in the vicinity of Henderson, N. C.
By order of LT. COL. EVANS, Commanding 5th N. C. Cavalry.
G. J. MOORE Act. Adj't. 23-1w

Greensboro' Patriot and Fayetteville Observer copy one week and send bill to Capt. R. E. Cochrane, Q. M. 5th Cavalry at Henderson Depot.

Newspaper Establishment for Sale.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SPIRIT OF THE AGE" Newspaper having engaged in another business, offers that establishment for sale. It was in existence at the time of the passage of the last Military Bill, which entitles its Editor and necessary employees to exemption under that Act.

The Paper has a large circulation, and the Office is well supplied with Presses, Type and all necessary fixtures for Newspaper, Book and Job Printing. The nett income of the Office will afford from 30 to 50 per cent. profits on the price asked for the Establishment.

For price and other information desired, address "PROPRIETOR SPIRIT OF THE AGE."
26-tf Raleigh, N. C.

Attention! Capitalists!!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTment of capital in an Iron Company is now open and may be embraced on application to the undersigned. Such exemptions and privileges have been obtained from the Secretary of War as ensures the prompt and successful prosecution of the enterprise.

Application must be made forthwith, when more full particulars will be given.

Ten men needed with $100,000 each, and they are wanted immediately.

W. J. HAWKINS, Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.—26 d6t.

Daily Progress, Wilmington Journal, Charleston Mercury, Petersburg Express, Richmond Dispatch, Fayetteville Observer and Lynchburg Republican copy one week and forward bills.

$100 Reward—Ranaway from Mrs. B. I. Hayes' plantation, in Warren County, N. C., on the 16th inst., a negro man named ANTHONY. He is about 42 years of age, black complexion, has good teeth, is badly ruptured and wears a truss. He is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, is well set and strong looking and has a pleasing countenance when spoken to. He has a wife at Mr. Joseph Townes', near Townesville, N. C., where he will likely be found, or he may try to get to the Yankee lines, as he has a good deal of money with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the said negro to me, or his apprehension and confinement in any jail so I can get him again.

JOSEPH B. JONES.
Warren Co., N. C., Feb. 17, 1864.—21-dtf

Office Southern Express Company, Raleigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN, *Agent.*
18-1m

Office Southern Express Company, Augusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under SPECIAL CONTRACT.

JAS. SHUTER, *Superintend. and Acting President.*
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.
18-1m

To the Magistrates of Wake County.—You are hereby requested to meet at the court house in Raleigh, on Saturday next (27th) to moree fully consider and arange the finances of the county. By order of the Court.
23-d5t J. J. FERRELL, Clerk.

Lost Certificate of Stock.—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate: No. 1305 for $3100, dated July 28th, 1863, issued to J. McBoyle at Raleigh, N. C.

Every person is forbidden to purchase the same as application will be made for its renewal.
3-w1m. DAVID OUTLAW.

Soldiers' Furlough.

Medical Director's Office, General Hospitals, N. C., Raleigh, February 15, 1864.—All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practicing Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any authority to give certificates of disability for Furlough or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless, and will not protect the soldier against the consequences of absence without leave. No one, except regularly appointed Medical Examining Boards, are authorized to give certificates of disability for furlough or discharge.

P. E. HINES, Surgeon, Medical Director.
15-2aw4t

Miscellaneous.

Annual Meeting.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co., in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 3d March, 1864.

W. W. VASS, Secretary.
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1864.
24 3tawdt3m

The Bingham School.

Tuition to the end of the current term,	$150
Board per month (boys furnishing a pair sheets and blankets)	100

All in advance.
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS, Oaks, Orange, N. C
25-12td*

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, February 17th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.

W. W. PEIRCE, Maj. and Chief Q. M.
20-d3t&w3t.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

Wanted to Hire.—A Negro Boy some fifteen or sixteen years old, to cut wood, run errands, &c., for a family. Apply at
8-tf THIS OFFICE.

Gloves and Socks Wanted.—I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General, N. C.
jan 12-1m

Bank of Washington—at Greensboro', Feb. 10th, 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawtd*

NOTICK.—A limited number of recruits will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett, commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh.

By order COL. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g.
GEO. S. DEWEY, Ad'jt. 1-d1m

Mrs. H. W. Miller. BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$12

jan 16-d1y

Oxford Female College.—The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.

Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.

J. H. MILLS, Oxford, N. C.
5-tf.

Notice.—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN, Surg-Gen'l N. C.
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864.

For circulars and information apply to MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIvate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.
july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

Printing, Binding, Paper, etc.—Having constructed a large building in Columbia, S. C., and removed our machinery from Charleston, we would inform Quartermasters, Bank and Railroad Officers and the public, that we are as well prepared as before the war to execute all orders in our line. We have been importing from Europe largely of articles used in our business, and now have on hand a stock consisting in part of the following articles:

- 200 REAMS ENGLISH DOUBLE CAP WRITING.
- 200 REAMS ENGLISH ROYAL—WHITE, BLUE, AND BUFF.
- 200 REAMS ENGLISH BANK NOTE PAPER.
- 500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOLIO POST.
- 500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH CAP.
- 1,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH AND FRENCH LETTER.
- 1,000 REAMS ENGLISH BATH (SMALL) LETTER.
- 2,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE NOTE.

ALSO, BLOTTING, COPYING, AND DOMESTIC PAPERS.
1,000,000 ASSORTED ENVELOPES.
7,000 Gross Gillott's and other makers' Steel Pens. Pen-holders, Pencils, Sealing Wax, Ink, and almost all articles of Stationery.

ALSO, A SMALL STOCK OF Best ENGLISH BLANK BOOK PAPER (Super Royal and Imperial not yet arrived), which we are prepared to manufacture into any kind of Blank Books.

We are now opening the above valuable stock, and advise our old customers, and all others in want, to send in their orders at once, or the stock may be so much broken as to prevent us from filling them properly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

"ANDREWS' MOUNTED AND FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL," by Lieut.-Col. R. S. ANDREWS, Army of Northern Virginia, illustrated with nearly 100 fine lithographed cuts, printed on fine white paper, and full bound cambric. This book is published under instructions of the Ordnance Department, C. S. A., and should be in the hands of every Artillery officer. Price $4, one third off to the trade.

IN PRESS, AND SOON TO BE PUBLISHED:

"GENERAL ORDERS" from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, up to January 1, 1864, with copious index and other valuable matter. Edited by Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Gen. Beauregard's Staff. Price $5, one third off to the trade.

"CHISOLM'S SURGERY," being a third edition of this valuable work, revised and enlarged by the author, J. J. CHISOLM, Surgeon C. S. A., superbly illustrated.

"MARMONT'S WORK ON MILITARY SCIENCE," translated from the French, by Col. FRANK SHALLER, C. S. A., with notes by the editor. Illustrated.

"PHILIP," a new Novel, by WM. H. THACKERY (lately deceased), splendidly illustrated with portrait of the author and other engravings.

"OLLENDORFF'S New Method of Learning French," being a reprint of this valuable work, now entirely out of print, and much needed by the youth of our country.

Also, 100,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms for the "Confederate States Bible Society," with several works for other Societies and Publishers.

Having arrangements for securing full supplies of all kinds of Printing Papers, we are prepared to undertake the printing and publishing of any book of value to the country, and expect to continue the publication of Military, School, and other useful books.

EVANS & COGSWELL, Near So. Ca. R. R. Depot, Columbia, S. C.
18-12t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1863, requires that "applications for exemption, must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of COL. PRESTON, Supt.
[Signed] C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.
16-1m

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1864.

The following circular from Bureau of of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

By order COL. MALLETT, Comd't Cons. for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations.

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate,

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV, All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.
(SIGNED) S. COOPER, Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON, *Supt.*
(SIGNED) C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.
3 1m.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Ashville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street,

Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186 .

Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186 .
(Signed in duplicate.)
—————— [Seal.]
Witnesses:
——
——

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate, duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES, Capt. & Chief Engineer.
Jan. 20, 1864-1-tf

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.
F. L. CHILDS, Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, February 27, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

The decision of Judge Pearson threatens a serious conflict with the Confederate Government, unless steps are at once resolved on to prevent it. This decision carries no authority, and ought not to carry any. It is adverse to the decision of every Judge, in every other State, so far as we have heard. It is adverse to Judge Pearson's own decisions made in the case of the Fayetteville Bank, and in that of the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R.—In both of which, under far inferior necessities, the violation of a contract by the sovereign was upheld and justified. But the force of this decision is further weakened, by the settled public opinion, that it is in accordance with fixed predjudices and sympathies, and not the result of unbiased legal conviction. The public were as well satisfied before it was made, *how* it would be, as after it was done. Indeed, the general rumor has it, that on several occasions the Chief Justice had committed himself, in writing, against the act of Congress, so explicitly as to make any argument a mere absurd form, or the presence of other Judges *for consultation* a useless ceremony. But the decision is now made—and added thereto is the further ruling: "That the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* does not apply in these cases."

The Government will hold that it does—and its officers will neither obey Judge Pearson's writ, nor his summons—but will proceed to send the conscripts to the camp. Then, the question arises, will any Judge attach the officers? If he do, the officer will resist under orders, and employ his command in self-defence. The Sheriff will then summon his *posse*, and Government will strengthen its officer. The Government being still the stronger, the ministerial officer will call upon the Governor—and there the dread responsibility at last will rest.

Unless wisdom and prudence, and patriotic duty shall control the Judges, an issue may be sprung of a most dangerous character.

What is the duty of a Judge under such circumstances? Why, clearly, to abstain—to reconsider and stop. The act of Congress and its meaning are too clear for dispute. Its purpose, as shown by the proviso to the 5th section, is to prevent "ALL ATTEMPTS to avoid military service," by placing the whole question of liability under the control of the War Department. By this means only could uniformity, justice, and above all, the overriding necessity of the nation be met. The Government *now* cannot shrink from the full discharge of the duty imposed—nor can it wait until June when the Court meets; for before then the fate of the nation may be decided.—The soldier, brave and heroic, but few in number, has appealed for every possible supply to fill his ranks. He has re-enlisted for himself, and will do or die; but he would rather to *do*—and to this end, he has implored the Government to bring to his side the idle and useless thousands at home, who have too long been sheltered behind his courageous service.

The Government *will* do it. It can't afford to wait on Judge Pearson or any other Judge. Besides, when the Court meets, even if the two other Judges differ, it will at last carry no authority, as the decision of an appellate tribunal. It would be the mere *dictum* of two Judges against one. This would not bind even Judge Pearson; for he has already committed himself to be bound by the act of the first Judge; (as we have heard,) yet now, he has receded from this position.

So, that there remains no escape, but by prudence and discretion.

The acts of the government must be prompt and up to the necessity of the case. And if a Judge shall place himself in the attitude of aiding the conscript to desert, or of encouraging desertion—or if he shall give "aid and comfort" to the enemy by using his judicial process to deprive the government of the service of those who owe it, that Judge may be in danger of TREASON—and in these days of dark danger, *no obstacle* must impede the cause of independence and safety. On a trial for this species of treason, the mere construction of the act of Congress would determine the crime—and Judge Biggs is clothed with an authority of opinion quite as ample as that of any State Judge.

The condition of things in North Carolina must be met, and will be met. If extreme measures become necessary, they will be adopted. For ourselves we are free to say, rather, if a blow must fall, let it strike the guilty who know what they do. We pity the poor and ignorant. The criminal who knows better, is the proper subject for punishment, and for example. No, the government cannot retard its action until June, for then thousands of useful arms would be lost in the most important moments of the nation's necessity—and the spirit of those in the field will be depressed by the intelligence that these sleek, oily, well-fed and doubly-paid principals have made their escape. Policy, justice, necessity forbid the government to delay. Its action will be right and proper, and that will fix the guilty responsibility wherever it may belong.

Brig. Gen. Baldwin was killed by a fall from his horse at Mobile, recently.

The glorious spirit of the Troops, evinced in the chivalrous emulation in the re-enlistment for the war—the response of the President by an Address to the Army replete with a bold and manly accusation of the nefarious purposes of our foes—with a hopeful assurance of our ultimate success, and a touching recognition of the soldier's claim upon the nation's confidence and the people's gratitude—at once gave comfort and joy to the heart of the country.

Congress has met its grave responsibilities with a like patriotic firmness, and advanced itself to the standard of the popular expectations. A series of measures, well matured, deliberately discussed and thoroughly examined, have been passed—for the increase of the army—the restoration of the currency—the further support of the war—the administration of supplies from abroad—the correction of evil practices by speculators and extortioners, and the adaptation of the people to the economies and restraints necessarily incident to the raging revolution—and, not the least of their wise legislation, the withdrawal of a sacred prerogative of the State and privilege of the subject from that abuse which was fast running it into a political machine of evil.

At the close of its labors, in the spirit of a public servant who felt his responsibility to the public and who desired the public approval, Congress did put forth an Address to the Nation, worthy in style and matter of the occasion, of the body making, and of the constituency to whom it is dedicated.

It is known to have emanated from the pen of Mr. J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama. It bears the impres of a master mind—calm, temperate, moderate—it exposes the causes of our separation, the injustice of our enemies, their horrible atrocities and inhumanities, and their ulterior purpose of subjugation and destruction. In the same temper it displays our long forbearance—our united action in effecting the separation—the legal and constitutional medium through which we formed our new alliance, carry a universality of conviction among the people, that the new Government is the child of law instead of sedition—of right instead of violence—of deliberation instead of insurrection.

The whole address is a monument to Mr. Curry's capacity as a writer; to his ability as a statesman, and to his character as a christian. It is at the same time an instructive guide to the nation. It marks in precise and sententious terms, our anxiety for peace; and defines within explicit boundaries the conditions of its acceptance. It recapitulates the evidences of our desire for peace, to be found in the oft-expressed sentiments of the press, of our public speakers and assemblies, in the consecutive efforts of our Government to enter upon negotiations at least to modify the inhumanities of war. It contrasts the sullen, malignant and repeated spurns of our offers, and the contemptuous rejection of all terms of conciliation and compromise by our enemies, with our own frequent expressions of desire for its advent; and it sums up in the presentation of the late Resolution passed by the Federal House of Representatives—the last defiant and vindictive determination of those who assail us—to oppose propositions for peace, to prosecute the war, and to enforce if possible their hateful domination on our people. Thus fortifying its position with impregnable bulwarks built upon the right—the truth—the justice of our cause—the necessity of our defence, and of maintaining it by the power of our strength; it rests upon the logical conclusion, that until a change of policy indicates a change of feelings on the side of the enemy—"any direct overtures for peace "would compromise our self-respect, be fruit-"less of good, and interpreted by the enemy "as an indication of weakness. We can only "repeat the desire of the people for peace, and "our readiness to accept terms consistent "with the honor and integrity and indepen-"dence of the States, and compatible with the "safety of our domestic institutions."

This announcement of Congress is reciprocated by the patriotic public. We would gladly hail peace on the terms submitted—nothing less would suffice, except to recreants and traitors.

If any remnant of wisdom yet remains to the North, a party strong enough to put down abolition fanaticism may arise and succeed; and may propose to meet us on these fair and reasonable grounds. The people may be assured that our Government would lose not a moment in welcoming this overture, and in entering upon the necessary negotiations. In the mean time, the agitating and silly projects of State action, would but weaken the chances of such an overture, and lead to division among ourselves. The duty of patriotic men is to aid the Government—to put forth our military strength—to fill the army—to provide for its comfort—to sustain the poor at home, and leave the constituted authorities in their several spheres to the performance of their duty—untrammelled by agitations—agitations which produce no good—which only bring to the surface selfish politicians and weak, vain men, whose aspirations are satisfied with notoriety, while the people at large are disturbed and discontented.

Away with all such—and let us wait upon our Government—on our indomitable soldiers—the instruments, under a merciful and all-wise Providence, by whom our deliverance is to be effected.

Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in this city, on Sunday (to-morrow) morning and afternoon.

We learn further, that Dr. Hoge will deliver his promised Lectures, in this city, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, next.

Secretary Mallory.

We have published, and invite the public attention to the report of the committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress, at its session before the last, to investigate the conduct and management of the affairs of the Navy Department.

Mr. Mallory had been harshly accused, his capacity had been severely criticised, and altogether a public judgment had been prayed upon his administration, of condemnation and execution. The President was again and again urged to dismiss from his councils an incompetent and useless officer. The President, with that wisdom and prudence which mark a just and discriminating mind, refused to yield to popular clamor, but at once responded to the call of Congress.

A committee was appointed, with full power to send for persons and papers. Mr. Secretary Mallory courted the investigation, and in the language of the report "offered all information under his control and every facility for obtaining it he could employ," in order to a complete sifting inquiry. Evidence has been taken to fill a volume, and the result not only exonerates Secretary Mallory from every specific fault which has been laid to his charge, but the committee, by an unanimous decision, report—

"That the testimony does not furnish any "sufficient grounds for imputing the short-"comings, failures and disasters of our Navy "to the Secretary; on the contrary, it shows "that he has been vigilant, industrious and en-"ergetic in employing the means within his "power to purchase and build a navy."

Mr. Mallory, while in the United States Senate, had been for a long time on the committee of Naval affairs, and its chairman in the Senate. He had acquired an experience of many years' intimate official association with the best officers of the old Navy. He had devoted much labor and study to this branch of the public service; and he carried the confidence of the body, which again and again entrusted him with the interests of the navy.

The present investigation is a just tribute of approval to a faithful officer, and justifies to the President and country the fitness of his appointment and retention.

Those Georgia Resolutions.

A VERY WRONG WRIGHT.

It will be recollected that a Mr. Wright of Georgia, introduced into the House of Representatives of the late Congress, certain PEACE RESOLUTIONS. We have forborne heretofore to notice them, although they for a moment gave much comfort to the agitators in this State, because the disposition of them was so curt and summary, that we were content to see them die, as they did, like a pig with a knife in his throat—one spurt, a squeal and a kick.

But we have lately been accurately informed of their fate—and this is the recital of the birth, life, and death of this other "cradle joy"—a legitimate twin brother of our own "*joie du berceau.*" (Mr. Dick will please translate.

This Mr. Wright on one day when the States were called for resolutions, offered a paper to be read at the Clerk's table containing resolutions. A member immediately enquired what they were? and was informed they were PEACE RESOLUTIONS—and thereupon before they reached the reading desk, the House went into secret session. They never were read—never received—of course never considered. But, after Mr. Wright gave them out to be printed, it was found, that like our own "State action," they squinted at "terms with the enemy," and reconstruction—whereupon, a member prepared a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Wright; but before it could be presented, this worthy took leave of absence.

"They missed him on the accustomed hill,
Nor up the road, nor by the brook was he."

We won't vouch for the quotation, but the application we stand by.

And no more did Mr. Wright make his appearance during the session. He, his resolutions, and his intended Buncombe, all went off together—like a pinched out tallow candle—a little smoke, a disagreeable odor, and then FORGOT. Such will be the fate of any ignorant and fool-hardy agitator, who may venture in the next Congress to tamper with its patriotic temper.

Senator Dortch.

In striking contrast with the position taken by Mr. Reade in his short life of Senatorial duty, is the attitude maintained and the character earned by our other Senator, Mr. Dortch. In our intercourse with members of that body we were greatly gratified to find that the representatives from North Carolina whom we last named, had inspired a universal respect for, and confidence in his practical business qualities. He has been a fast supporter of the cause and of the Government, and well merits the public commendation for his useful and valuable service.

The appointment of Mr. Davis to the Department of Justice, and to membership of his Cabinet, is another assurance from the President of his good disposition towards North Carolina. When history shall do her justice, it will be seen that as well in his frank and unreserved official intercourse with Governor Vance—as in all other matters the President has endeavored in a marked and earnest manner to render justice to the State. In Mr. George Davis he selected a fit representative for the State in the Department to which he was assigned. From the time when this gentleman was first selected by both parties to a seat in the Senate, to the present, he has done no act and omitted no duty to forfeit the universal esteem in which he is held.

Now, as then, all moderate and unprejudiced men rejoice at his elevation; and our people generally will be pleased to know the warmth of his welcome by his present associates in the Cabinet of the Executive.

Murder, Violence and Treason.

The following letter from Randolph county, will give some idea of the mischief which the Agitators in North Carolina are producing.—And this will be but the beginning if stern and prompt measures be not taken to arrest the evils. We call the attention of the Confederate and State authorities to the enormities and outrages reported by our correspondent:

RANDOLPH Co., N. C., Feb. 22, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—On last Wednesday, the 17th, several deserters went to the house of Mr. Pleasant Simons, of Montgomery county. Some four of them entered his house after the family had retired to bed and demanded bacon of him. He concluded to give them some and ordered his daughter to get it. She brought them two hams: they said that would not do, they must have more. They then went to the smoke-house, broke the door open and begun to cut down the meat; when an acquaintance, Mr. Jacob Sanders, who was lodging with Mr. Simons that night, got up and went out to them, with Mr. Simons. The deserters ordered them back in the house, or they would shoot them. They went back, but Mr. Sanders got a gun and repeater from Mr. Simons and went out armed, when the wretches fired on them, killing Mr. Sanders and mortally wounding Mr. Simons. Mr. Sanders fired twice or three times before he expired, and it is believed he killed the noted Bill Owens, and probably one other. Mr. Sanders died in fifteen minutes; Mr. Simons survived some twenty-four hours.

Mrs. Simons came out of the house to her husband, when the devils ordered her back in the house or they would put lead in her: that they had sent their sons to the war, and they were all a d——d set of secessionists, and took up a rock to put an end to Mr. Simons, as they said he was not quite dead. His daughter interceded, and they left to take off their wounded or dead. Six or eight balls went through the smoke-house door, and one ball through the dwelling house door. The yard was strewn with human gore: it stood in some places in puddles, where the men lay.

I attended the funeral of my friend Mr. Simons, who was a very respectable citizen, as was also Mr. Jacob Saunders—both men over 60 years of age, and leave large families, having sons in our army.

Only a few days previous, a Mr. Cagell was shot in the same neighborhood, but not mortally. Can nothing be done to put a stop to those acts of murder and treason?

The attention of Ministers of the Gospel in this State, is directed to the Advertisement of Col. Jno. A. Baker, 3d N. C. Cavalry, near Kinston. Here is an earnest appeal to the Preachers to minister to the spiritual wants of the soldiers of this regiment, with ample compensation allowed and expenses paid, which we hope will not be disregarded by them. By the means adopted by Colonel Baker, the members of the various denominations can be served, from time to time, by ministers of their respective religious predilections—provided the Preachers will respond to the call made upon them. We trust that the religious papers of the State will call attention to the matter

We learn that the family of Col. Cantwell of this city, have received a letter from him, which states that all the Confederate officers whose names begin with A, B, and C, who have been confined as prisoners of war at Johnson's Island, have been moved from that place to Point Lookout. Persons who have friends among those prisoners whose names begin with either of the above initials, should address them at Point Lookout. We hope it is an *en route* movement for their exchange.

The assignment by the President of General Braxton Bragg to duty at the Seat of Government, is a distinguished testimonial to the worth and value of this able Soldier and true Patriot; while the concurrent approval of Gens. Cooper, Lee, Johnston and Beauregard, carry the weight of an authority that must silence opposition. The country could not afford to lose the services of Gen. Bragg, and North Carolina glories in being the mother of such sterling merit.

The brilliant success now achieving in a department under the command also of another of her sons, who is reverenced and cherished by her for his ancestral and individual worth, brings to the State a proud self-satisfaction.—Who shall question her renown, when the future will be filled with the deeds of these her illustrious representatives.

A GOOD HINT.—The Charleston Courier gives the papers in Alabama a wholesome hint, which some of the Press in other States might appropriate with benefit. It says:

Some of our exchanges in Alabama may be reminded without dictation, that their issues may reach Sherman as soon as a large portion of their Confederate readers.

It may be well to omit details as to places, purposes, or numbers—although the temptation to editorial strategy and advice is very strong.

For The Confederate.

GREENSBORO', N. C., Feb. 24.

The conscript officer is this week enrolling in our county, and, as usual, the Examining Board have a number of sickly cases before them. One man has a very lame leg, who, before the constript law was passed could "dance all night, and go home with the girls in the morning." Another a stiff arm: another is deaf as a post, and another has a terrible stammering, and so on to the end of the chaper. Some *get off*; others are *sent on*, and some are waiting. Our Board of Examination are a sober set of men, and thus far have given as general satisfaction as could be expected. Capt. Barnett, who takes the place of Capt. Anderson as Enrolling Officer, is a hightoned gentleman, but if he comes up to Capt. A. in the affections of our people, will have to *put on his best*.

The *Standard* has suspended! Well, thank God for that. I voted for Gov. Vance, and hope to do so again—was an anti-war man till to be one any longer would have entailed disgrace on my children. Now I go with you and the Observer for an honorable peace, but not a submission to Lincoln for the sake of a patched up peace. ARGUS.

Gen. Jo. Lane, formerly a United States Senator from Oregon, and candidate for the Vice President in 1860, is now in the cattle trade in British Columbia

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Glorious News from Mississippi.

DEMOPOLIS, Feb. 26.

Later intelligence from Mississippi says—Gen. Forrest's loss during the recent engagements near Okalona, did not exceed two thousand, while the enemy's loss is estimated at 6,000.

Later in the evening of the 22d, the latter formed three separate lines and made a desperate stand—made three sabre charges on horseback—each recoiled and were driven back with great slaughter. Many passed through our lines and were captured. The roads are lined with sutlers' stores thrown away, dead horses and Yankees.

Next morning, Gen. Forrest's command were too tired to continue pursuit, and Gen. Gholson, with six or seven hundred State troops arrived and went in pursuit. Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands. Among our wounded is Col. Barton, of Bell's brigade, severely in the breast. Gholson captured many prisoners, small arms, sabres, saddles, &c., and was pursuing their routed and scattered comrades about Pontotoc.

Gen. Forrest had two horses killed under him. He killed two Yankees with his sabre. We lost as many officers as men killed. Sherman's advance had reached Pearl river.

Sale of Stocks and Bonds.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26.

At an auction to-day, bonds and stocks declined on an average of 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange and gold also lower. Confederate eights, due 1874 and 1879, brought 124 to 125½. Fifteen million loan coupon bonds 175 average.

Sugar and tobacco declined about one dollar per pound to-day. Prices have a downward tendency. Six million of dollars was funded at the Treasury yesterday.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26.

A flag of truce boat reached City Point yesterday, bringing U. S. papers of the 22d. They contain dispatches from the Southwest, giving fabulous reports of the success of Sherman and Grierson's expeditions. In Florida also it is represented as a complete Yankee success. The defeat of Dick Taylor near Natchez is likewise claimed.

Gold steady—on the 21st 159½.

The Africa has arrived at Halifax with European dates up to the 7th. The Alexandra case is pending in Court of Exchequor on appeal. The case will probably be taken before the House of Lords.

Fighting had been going on in Denmark, but details not published. The Danes had evacuated Schwelswig.

In the House of Lords, Earl Derby characterize the foreign policy of Russel humiliating to England. He repudiates the idea of British responsibility to the United States for the depredations of the Alabama. Russell said England had not given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark.

Liverpool cotton market firmer.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.

One hundred and twenty shells fired at the city to-day.

An official dispatch from Gen. Finnegan, dated Sandersville, *via* Tallahassee, 26th, says—"My advance forces occupy Baldwin. My main forces will reach there this afternoon. The enemy have retreated to Jacksonville."

[For The Confederate.

RALEIGH, N. C. Feb, 26 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On Wednesday evening last, I chanced to call at Major Foote's office, where the "Roll of Honor" is being prepared for our N. C. Troops. When in the Army of Northern Virginia, I heard of this "Roll," but had no idea it was so comprehensive. I wish all our brave soldiers thoroughly understood how much is here being done to hand down the memory of themselves and their illustrious deeds to all future generations.

This Bureau was established by the Legislature, and is in charge of Major Foote, who has entered heart and soul into the work, and under those untiring labors the present plan has been admirably arranged and thoroughly systematized. It embraces the name, rank, residence, date of entering the service; whether volunteer, substitute, or conscript; time and place of those wounded, killed, died, discharged, dropped, cashiered, or deserted; and a short military sketch of every officer and private from our State—including all battles in which each has participated—and his conduct in every engagement. Ten large volumes are thus devoted to the different Regiments, Battalions, &c. Another is to contain biographical sketches of all our N. C. Generals; and lastly there is a mammoth "Scrap Book," in which are preserved sketches, resolutions, &c., from or concerning any of our Troops; editorials and personal references to special patriotic men and women who have displayed unusual exertions and sacrifices in feeding and clothing our destitute soldiers and their families, &c., &c.

It is intended, further, that all these volumes shall one day be printed, and embellished with elegant engravings of all our prominent men. What a glorious record this, to send forth to the world—of all the names and deeds of the heroic sons and daughters of the Old North State in this terrible struggle for nationality! What a roll of immortality! Then let the poor private remember that, though in comparative obscurity now, *his name*, as well as that of his commander, has a place in his country's history, and in the hearts of his countrymen, that will *never, never die!*

It will richly reward any one to call on Major Foote and examine these records. He will find the Major an obliging and accomplished gentleman, deeply devoted to the interest of the soldiers.

By the way, would it not be a good idea to get up another roll, that shall contain the names of those speculators, extortioners, skulkers, &c., who have been fattening their vile carcasses by depreciating the currency, drawing the very life blood from the country, and reducing to starvation the families of many of our noble soldiers? What think you Messrs. Editors? Very truly yours,

N. C. SOLDIER.

[We second the move of our Correspondent, and would add to the "Roll of Infamy" the names of all Agitators, and all who aid and abet those who desire or "attempt to avoid military service." Let the "roll" be a complete one, embracing high officials as well as groveling cowards.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.]

ANOTHER PENINSULA RUMOR.—Early in the day of yesterday it was reported about the streets, in every quarter of the town, that the Yankees were again advancing on Richmond by way of the Peninsula, and that a heavy column had reached Diasound Bridge. Later in the day it was stated that their advance had reached Boar Swamp, on the Chickahominy, a few miles from Bottom's Bridge. In the evening we called upon the authorities. whom it was reasonable to presume would be advised if there was any foundation for the rumor, and were assured that it was a mere idle report. It is certain that there was no excitement or preparation to indicate that the city was threateningly menaced.—*Richmond Dispatch, 25th.*

Deserters are committing every kind of depredations in the region of the Chowan country. It appears, from the best information, that deserters from both armies find harbor there, and sally forth in squads numbering from ten to one hundred, and often are the actors in the most heart-rending scenes. A worse population were never before known to exist. Blood and robbery are the order of the day. Well may the loyal, who are thus made victims of a degraded race, exclaim: "How long; O, how long?"

MARRIED,

At the residence of the Bride's father, on the evening of the 24th of February, by the Rev. J. B. Anthony, Capt. JAMES M. CROWELL, 28th N. C State Troops, to Miss MATTIE J. BARNHARDT, youngest daughter of Col. George Barnhardt, of Cabarrus County, N. C.

DIED,

At the residence of his mother, in Franklin Co., on Sunday, the 21st inst., of Chronic Diarrhœa, Captain THOMAS T. TERRELL, of Company G, 15th Regiment N. C. T., in his twenty-seventh year.—Capt. Ferrell entered the service in May, 1861, as a private, and was promoted by the confidence and respect of his comrades. won by his merits, to the rank which he held at his death. He was hardly ever absent from his Company, although his health was never good since he entered the army, and although it was often so bad as to render him unfit to be outside of a hospital; and thus by his devotion to his duty, this gallant soldier, who had passed unscathed through several of the bloodiest battles of the war, exposed himself to a more certain and sadder fate. The deceased came home on a sick leave of absence about the middle of December last, since which time he has not left his room, until borne out to his grave.

"How beautiful in death
The warrior's corse appears,
Embalmed by fond affection's breath,
And bathed in sorrow's tears!"

Louisburg, Feb. 24, 1864.

Raleigh Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY,

BY J. W. ROGERS, GROCER.

RALEIGH, February 26, 1864.

BACON,	$5.00 ℔ lb.
BEEF, by the quarter,	none.
BEESWAX,	4 00 ℔ lb.
BUTTER,	4.50@5.00 ℔ lb.
CHICKENS,	3.50@4.00
CORN,	80 00 ℔ bbl.
EGGS,	1.50@2.00
FLOUR,	150 00 ℔ bl.
FODDER,	13.00@14 00
HAY,	12.50 ℔ hun.
IRON, (retail)	2.00
LARD,	3 75@4 00 ℔ lb.
MOLASSES,	15@18.00 gal.
NAILS	3.00 ℔ lb.
PEAS,	20.00 ℔ bus.
PORK,	3.00
POTATOES, Sweet,	15.00 ℔ bush.
RAGS,	15 ℔ lb.
SALT	60 ℔ lb
SUGAR,	10.00 ℔ lb.
TALLOW,	3.50@4.00

[From the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

February 25, 1864.

Bacon	3 00@3 25
Beef	100@1.25
Beeswax	2.50
Butter	3.50@4.00
Cotton	1.50
Coffee	12 50@15.00
Cotton Yarn	20@37.50
Dried Fruit	1 00@1.25
Eggs	2.00 ℔ doz.
Extract Logwood	5 00@6 00
Flour	150@165.00
Flaxseed	8.00@10 00
Fodder	11.00
Hay	10.00
Shucks	10.00
Grain—Corn	17.50@18 50
Wheat	20.00
Rye	15.00
Oats	9.00
Peas	17.50@20
Hides—Green	2.50@3.50
Dry	4.50@5.00
Iron—Swedes	4.00@5.00
Lard	2.75@3.00
Leather—Upper	15.00
Sole	12.50
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	55.00
Apple and Peach Brandy	55.00
Molasses	17.50@20.00
Nails	3.00@4.00
Onions	15.00
Pork	2.25
Potatoes—Irish	15.00@20.00
Sweet	8.00@10.00
Rice	75
Sugar	5.00@8.00
Soap—Family Bar	1.00
Toilet	2.00
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings Factory price to the State	1.25
Retail to others	1.40
Outsiders' prices	4.00@4.25
Salt	25.00
Tallow	2.50
Wool	6.00

New Advertisements.

Headquarters 3d N. C. Cavalry, } Near Kinston, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1864. }

THE Divines of the State of North Carolina, are earnestly solicited to visit the 41st N. C. T., (3d Cavalry,) stationed near Kinston.

They will be liberally remunerated for their services, and have their expenses paid.

Notice of the intention of any one to comply with this call, addressed to the Commanding Officer of this Regiment, will receive prompt attention, and each one will be informed of the date his visit will be expected.

28-d 5t* JNO. A. BAKER, Col.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, } RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864. }

THE annexed order from Adjutant and Inspecter General's Office, is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of the Commandant:

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'LS OFFICE, } Richmond, Jan. 5, 1864. }

General Orders, No. 2. }

For the information of all concerned, and to correct prevalent misapprehension, it is announced that there exists no mandatory provision of law securing to *Enrolled* Conscripts the right to choose in what company or regiment they will serve. They cannot be assigned to companies from other States, and, in general, their wishes are to be consulted as to the choice of companies, where no considerations for the good of the service intervene to prevent compliance. Assignments once made by Commandants of Conscripts, in good faith, in the exercise of their discretion, will not be considered as fit subjects for complaints.

By order. S. COOPER,

28-d15t *Adjutant and Inspector Gen'l.*

JOB WORK

OF all kinds will be neatly executed at this office with cheapness and despatch.